

# DIER CREDITORS ASK STONEHAM TO GIVE \$2,000,000 TO FUND

He Will Pay Only \$200,000,  
Contingent on Raising of  
\$1,000,000 More.

## EXAMINED LONG AGO

His Own Lawyer Reveals  
His Appearance in Bro-  
ker Failure.

## NOW DROPPED FROM CASE

Receiver Sees No Need of Questioning Him Further, Despite Complaints.

Charles A. Stoneham, owner of the New York Giants, and broker, has been called on by E. D. Dier & Co., creditors, to pay \$2,000,000 to help in a composition for them, it was revealed yesterday by Leo Bondy, his attorney. Mr. Stoneham, however, will contribute only \$200,000 contingent on \$1,000,000 more being put up by others concerned in the firm, said Mr. Bondy.

Mr. Stoneham already has appeared before examiners investigating the failure of E. D. Dier & Co., asserted Mr. Bondy, who said Mr. Stoneham had given testimony several weeks ago on his return from Havana.

Until the statement of Mr. Bondy there was no information that Mr. Stoneham had been examined, although an order requesting his return from Cuba, was dispatched several weeks ago by Alexander Gilchrist, Commissioner in Bankruptcy. Mr. Bondy said there was no subpoena for his client, but that he and Ross F. Robertson, his partner, had come from Cuba, told their stories and returned there.

### Record Not Obtainable.

At the office of Hays & Wadhams, attorneys for Manfred W. Ehrlich, receiver for E. D. Dier & Co., it was said that "the policy is not to make any statement regarding Mr. Stoneham's connection with the matter just now." William Abramson, who has been assisting Arthur G. Hays in examining witnesses, refused to say whether Mr. Stoneham had been examined. No record that the examination had taken place before Commissioner Gilchrist could be obtained.

Mr. Bondy said the contribution offered by his client had been suggested at a meeting of lawyers in the case some six weeks ago. At that time, he asserted, Mr. Stoneham said to those present:

"Gentlemen, I feel badly about this affair, especially that my former clients, recommended by me to trade with Dier & Co., should have suffered this loss, and I feel that anything I can do should be done. If you will manage to raise \$1,000,000 by June 1 I will contribute my \$200,000."

Mr. Bondy insisted everything was regular in the transfer of the clients by Mr. Stoneham to the Dier firm, and that they had made opposing witnesses their business to find out whether they saw fit when Mr. Stoneham sold out.

Daniel W. Blumenthal, who with his brother, Maurice Blumenthal, is acting for more than 500 of the creditors of the insolvent brokerage, said that until the full particulars regarding the transfer of the Stoneham accounts had been disclosed and thoroughly investigated he had advised his clients to refuse any offer of a partial payment at this time.

A mass meeting of the members of the Independent Creditors' Protective Committee, represented by Mr. Blumenthal, and those represented by O. P. Carpenter, is being arranged for next week.

Mr. Blumenthal is in Chicago conferring with C. C. James, chairman of the Dier creditors of the West.

### Complaints About Transfer.

According to Mr. Blumenthal many of the clients of Stoneham & Co. were transferred to the Dier firm without their knowledge. He showed letters complaining that while the writers knew the Stoneham house they were unfamiliar with E. D. Dier & Co., but that their accounts had been transferred without sanction.

The statement that Mr. Stoneham would contribute \$2,000,000 was characterized as "highly ridiculous" by Mr. Bondy. On the contrary, he said, Mr. Stoneham would withdraw his offer if the additional \$1,000,000 is not raised by June 1. He added:

"Mr. Stoneham's contribution is merely a gratuity to the Dier creditors because Mr. Stoneham is sorry that they lost their money. He is in no way connected with or responsible in any way for the failure of the firm."

Mr. Bondy said he could not remember just where the meeting of the lawyers took place when the \$200,000 offer was made nor when or where Mr. Stoneham had been examined by the attorney for the receiver. The offer by his client, asserted Mr. Bondy, was not made as any one's suggestion but came directly from Mr. Stoneham. Several other wealthy men, many of them friends of the baseball owner, throughout the country are aiding in raising the \$1,000,000, said Mr. Bondy, who believes it will be found before June 1.

Inquiry about future proceedings by the receiver elicited no information from Hays & Wadhams. It was made clear, however, that the receiver has no claim of any kind against Mr. Stoneham, and there is no evidence that everything in the transfer was not regular. Neither Mr. Hays nor Mr. Abramson would say where the hearings will be resumed.

### OREGON GENERAL IS KILLED.

MEXICO CITY, March 11 (Associated Press).—Gen. Gerardo Reyes and six of his men were killed yesterday in the state of Vera Cruz during an encounter with the rebel leader, Miguel Aleman.

Inquiry about future proceedings by the receiver elicited no information from Hays & Wadhams. It was made clear, however, that the receiver has no claim of any kind against Mr. Stoneham, and there is no evidence that everything in the transfer was not regular. Neither Mr. Hays nor Mr. Abramson would say where the hearings will be resumed.

# Bullet Holes Found in Famous Portrait

**Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.**  
PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 11.—Three old bullet holes and slashes, apparently made by a sword, were discovered by James E. McAlpine, a Boston artist, in the canvas of "The Duke of Richmond," in the Berkshire Museum of Fine Arts. Mr. McAlpine noticed the mutilation when at work restoring the picture. Two of the bullet holes are in the Duke's face. It is a full length portrait, with a hand sitting beside the Duke.

The painting was bought by the late Jonas Crane of Dalton for the museum, and apparently it was damaged long ago. It had been poorly repaired.

# URGES LAW TO BLOCK DRUG STORE 'SALOON'

Present State Pharmacy Act  
No Protection, Asserts  
Director Day.

## SHOPS ARE DOTTING CITY

Are Unlicensed Shelters for  
Persons Selling Bootleg  
Liquors.

A new State pharmacy law was recommended yesterday by Ralph A. Day, State prohibition director, to combat the growth of drug stores which have for their chief purpose the illicit sale of liquor. Mr. Day said this type of drug store, made possible under the present pharmacy law, was rapidly taking the place of the corner saloon.

He said he had just received a memorandum from the Retail Druggists Association, in which it was stated that applications for the registration of more than 125 new drug stores have been received by the State Board of Pharmacy within the last two weeks, and that during 1921 several hundred new stores were opened in various sections of the city.

Under the existing law any person, alien or citizen, need own a drug store, and need not be a licensed pharmacist or not. The only requirement is he must have a license as pharmacist or druggist in charge. Once a man has registered as the owner of a drug store the prohibition director is powerless to refuse him a permit for the sale of liquor or prohibition, unless he is later caught in the violation of the law.

Mr. Day said he was in favor of a bill now before the State Senate by which drug store owners would be required to be licensed pharmacists or druggists.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Day, "definite regulations as to the size of stock is required of wholesale druggists in retailing their supply of spirits, but the retail druggist who opens up with a toothbrush and a bar of soap is legally entitled to his liquor as well as the next druggist."

"The present condition is permitted to continue until the State will be flooded with drug stores that care nothing for the drug store of pharmacy, but who solely rely on illicit trade in narcotics and liquor. The present situation is a menace to the public health, because many persons who are buying whisky or brandy for medicinal purposes go to the drug store in confidence they will get good stuff and may receive liquor that is dangerous to drink, as our tests have shown. The situation also is most unjust to the legitimate druggist."

Director Day issued a further warning that the denatured alcohol which is being used in vast quantities by liquor law violators of all sorts. "Hundreds of bootleggers," he said, "are attempting to withdraw the poisonous elements from denatured alcohol in order to sell it as whiskey. Sometimes they succeed and sometimes they don't. Often this stuff is bottled and labelled so it is very deceptive."

"Various methods of coloring are being employed to transform the stuff into bootleg liquor, among them iodine, and while the resultant fake whiskey does not necessarily kill, blind or paralyze, the tissues of the stomach are destroyed and organs generally so affected that disease is certain to ensue."

"The process of denaturing alcohol requires either bichloride of mercury, lysol, formaldehyde, carbolic acid or a similar disinfectant, and the compound of bootleg whisky brings into use less common and more potent poisons, to say nothing of fuel oil."

"I learn from specialists in the treatment of psychopathic cases that the toxic effects of these poisons are cumulative and remain permanently in the system, frequently producing a condition of imbecility which resembles perpetual drunkenness without the exhilarating effect for which liquor is taken."

### MAY ASK INTERVENTION OF U. S. IN COAL TROUBLE

Harding Silent on Plan; Hint  
Government Operation.

DATON, Fla., March 11 (Associated Press).—Government intervention to insure sufficient fuel for the movement of trains and the running of essential industries may be recommended to the Administration as a proper course of action in the event of a coal strike, it was declared here to-day by a member of the party accompanying President Harding on his Florida trip.

It was emphasized, however, that this view did not necessarily reflect the opinion of President Harding, who has made no comment on the situation resulting from the expiration of the wage contract the last of the month.

Consideration might also be given if the emergency warranted, the official said, to a program which would provide for a commission representing the operators, miners and public to arbitrate the controversy. Failure of arbitration, it was added, might result in a suggestion for the use of military force to the point of operation of the mines by the government.

### ALL HOME RULE BILLS SLATED TO BE KILLED

Create Commission to Study  
Subject and Report.

**Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.**  
ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—All home rule bills are to go into the discard. The Legislature will not pass any of the measures demanded by municipalities giving greater freedom in the administration of their own affairs. As a substitute the leaders propose, at Gov. Miller's request, to create an unpaid commission which will draft a home rule constitutional amendment covering the entire subject, but the report, like that of the Charter Revision Commission, will be advisory only.

Just before 9, according to theater employees, two young men went to the box office and bought tickets for the first balcony.

Baldwin was inside the cashier's office getting the pay envelopes ready. The door was locked, but when one man

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# FOES WORK TO KILL BIG LOCKWOOD BILLS WITHOUT ANY NOTE

Moving to Strangle Finan-  
cial Measures Behind  
Closed Doors.

## LUSK TO BLOCK GAME

Majority Leader Promises  
Bills Will Be Acted Upon  
in Open Senate.

## ASSEMBLY THEIR TOMB

Albany Believes Jail and  
Money Bills Will Be Killed  
in Lower House.

### Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, N. Y., March 11.—Senator Lusk took full responsibility to-day for the error which yesterday set back the Lockwood committee's bills, threatening their defeat by throwing the measures into the general orders rule in the last days of the legislative session. Senator Lusk, the majority leader, completely exonerated Senator Lockwood, whose sudden disappearance while the Senate Cities Committee was in session astonished the Senate.

The fight over the Lockwood bills is getting hotter. The lobbies opposing the insurance provisions are not relaxing their efforts, and Senator Lockwood rushed back to Albany to-night announcing he was ready to fight to the last to save the bills demanded by Samuel Untermyer.

The situation is still much confused. Every one appears more anxious to establish an alibi than about the fate of the bills. Senator Gibbs, chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, blames Senator Lockwood for the mixup; Senator Lockwood blames the other Republican leaders, and these leaders say they are for the bills and that the trouble all lies in the Assembly.

Opponents of the radical measures requiring insurance companies and savings banks to invest more money in real estate mortgages say they are confident the proposals cannot pass the Senate. The fate of those measures is admittedly doubtful in the Assembly and there is little prospect that the recommendation for a trade commission to regulate building and calling for prison sentences for violations of the anti-trust laws can pass either house.

### Lusk Promises Showdown.

Senator Lusk announced to-day that if necessary he would bring in a special rules report to insure action being taken on the housing bills. That would put every member of the Senate squarely on record on every measure. What most of the members seem anxious to avoid is a record vote. Many who are opposed to the Untermyer program in secret would find it embarrassing to vote against it in the open and are seeking every possible way of killing off the measures during the week-end.

The Cities Committee of the Senate will meet on Monday and it is expected to bring in a favorable report on all the bills now in its possession.

Senator Lusk said: "A meeting of the Senate Cities Committee to take up the housing bills has been called for 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. It is understood Friday that the Cities Committee would not act upon these bills before Monday, and I am informed Senator Lockwood. I told him that I wished to go carefully over these proposed measures during the week-end, and he left for New York Friday with the understanding that he would return here Saturday afternoon and we would work together on the housing bills."

"Ever since these bills were introduced Senator Lockwood has been diligently working for their advancement. He has not only repeatedly requested that they be reported out of committee, but has filed a notice of motion on the floor of the Senate to discharge the committee in case the bills are not reported out."

### Bills in a Bad Position.

"I have assured Senator Lockwood that no technical use of the rules of the Senate would be permitted to interfere with these bills having prompt and full consideration. They will undoubtedly come up before the Senate Tuesday."

Every trick known to the experienced legislator is being used by the opponents of the bills in their effort to kill them. They have succeeded, at least, in jockeying the Untermyer program into a bad position.

Of the eight Senators who signed the petition calling for the meeting of the Cities Committee two said to-day they signed with the understanding that the committee would merely consider the bills, but would not take action until next week.

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# Next Presidential Fight To Be Fought by Wireless.

SWARTHMORE, Pa., March 11.—The next Presidential campaign will be conducted largely by wireless telephone, enabling millions of voters actually to hear the appeals of candidates, Prof. G. O. Aubrey of Swarthmore Preparatory School, to-night predicted in an address before the Radio Club of the school.

"In my opinion," Prof. Aubrey said, "the wireless telephone will offer distinct educational advantages. Students in academic and collegiate institutions of learning may hear and discuss in class some of the most important and vital subjects of the day."

"Better acquaintance with the various candidates for the Presidency in 1924 is almost assured with the increasing use of the wireless telephone. Voters, millions of them, most likely will hear the messages sent out by the candidates by wireless, for receiving sets will be found in homes and meeting places throughout the nation."

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# FRIEND OF TAYLOR'S SLAIN AS HE WAS

Motor Assassins Shoot J. T.  
Brunen in His Home Near  
Camden, N. J.

## BUSINESS HATRED CAUSE

Victim Was Widely Known as  
Amusement Promoter and  
Circus Owner.

### Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Detective Ellis Parker of Burlington county intimated to-night that the murderer of John Theodore Brunen, wealthy circus owner, who was killed in his home, 508 New Jersey avenue, Riverside, at 7:35 o'clock last night is known to the police, and that an arrest would be made soon. The detective who has solved some of the most mysterious murders in South Jersey would not discuss what evidence he had unearthed.

Brunen, who was shot while reading a newspaper in the kitchen, had returned to his home in his automobile from Williamstown, N. J., where his circus is in winter quarters, with his face covered with mud. Brunen explained to his wife he was "racing" three men in an automobile and the mud flew from the wheels.

According to his wife he did not appear nervous and while she went to the bathroom to prepare his bath he remained in the kitchen. Some one crept up to the window, placed a shotgun against the glass and fired. Brunen was sitting two feet from the window and the contents of the shotgun entered his head, killing him instantly.

### Friend of Taylor.

Brunen was a lifelong chum to William Desmond Taylor, the motion picture director who was found shot to death several weeks ago in his bungalow in Los Angeles. The police do not place much reliance on the name game. Detective Parker believes Brunen was killed by a business rival. Mrs. Brunen said at the time of the Taylor murder her husband had declared he had a premonition he was to die suddenly and as he expressed it at the time, "with my boots on."

Mrs. Brunen, who was Brunen's second wife, having been married to the circus man for fifteen years, was questioned several hours in her home by Detective Parker. Miss Yost, his stenographer, took down her statements. Parker said he is satisfied Mrs. Brunen knows nothing of the tragedy.

Mrs. Brunen told the detective that when she was upstairs she heard a loud report and believed it to be a railroad torpedo on the tracks in front of the house. She was alarmed, she called downstairs and when she received no answer went into the kitchen and found her husband dead in his chair. She was then locked out of the house by the police. Mrs. Brunen attracted neighbors, the police were notified and a search made, but no trace of the murderer was found. Footprints outside the window showed where the man who fired the shot was fired. The footprints led across a freshly plowed field to a roadway leading to the trolley station and was then lost. With the footprints were only the detectives were completely at sea until Detective Parker late this afternoon found in the grip of the shotgun that held the stock and barrel together. The running across the fields endeavored to take the shotgun apart and dropped the grip when the stock and barrel came apart. On the grip was the manu-

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# AMERICA LEFT OUT AS ALLIES AGREE ON DIVIDING INDEMNITY

Finance Ministers Refer  
Claim for Rhine Expenses  
to Governments.

## U. S. NOT IN TREATY

Therefore Reparations Com-  
mission Cannot Meet De-  
mands of Her Note.

## 'REMEDY IN DIPLOMACY'

France Gets Shock and Press  
Shows Displeasure at Pres-  
entation of Bill.

### Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 11.—The allied finance ministers here to-day refused to grant the demand of the United States for priority in the distribution of reparations to cover the cost of the American occupation of the Rhine. However, they attached the diplomatic phrase "subject to the rights of the United States" to their ratification of the reparations arrangement whereby the billion gold marks in question is to go to the allied nations.

Allied opinion here is that America should ratify the treaty of Versailles if she wants any of the money collected by the Reparations Commission, or she should appeal direct to Berlin under her own treaty reminding Germany that she paid only 1,000,000,000 gold marks instead of 12,000,000,000 as provided by the treaty of Versailles.

The argument of Rowland W. Boyden, American observer, before the finance ministers yesterday only resulted to-day in the "subject to rights" phrase and the American claim will be forwarded for doubtless long diplomatic study by the allied Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

It is realized here that the American demand is far more than a mere application for \$24,000,000. Even considering the American demand as an diplomatic, some say it should have come through Ambassador Herriot to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be transmitted to the conference rather than in the person of an unofficial observer of the Reparations Commission which had nothing to do with yesterday's conference.

A French member of the Reparations Commission said: "I cannot understand America's attitude. Taking cash from Europe at the very time it is needed to restore the confidence of our own people and at the very moment that the United States is complaining that we are not getting along with the reparations seems incongruous. America already has too much money. She is not in need of the money here to purchase from the United States."

### A British Statement.

A British official said: "America is urging us to show the utmost consideration for German. Why, then, does America show such intransigence toward the Allies?"

A member of the Paris Chamber of Commerce customs commission declared

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# LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME OF BONUS BILL IS ASSAILED AS A MOST VICIOUS GRAB

FOUR POWER TREATY  
VITAL, SAYS HUGHES

Its Defeat Would Be Calamity.  
He Declares, in Denying  
Any Intrigue.

## UNDERWOOD DEFENDS IT

Democratic Senator Asserts  
Document Insures Peace  
in Pacific Region.

### Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 11.—Secretary Hughes entered the debate on ratification of the four Power treaty to-day. He took cognizance of the efforts that have been made by the "poison gas squad" in the Senate to discredit the authorship of the treaty and to make it appear there had been sinister secrecy about its preparation and that it was something that the American delegation accepted with marvelous gullibility.

Secretary Hughes unmasked this attack, showed there had been no secrecy about its preparation and authorship. He worked in harmony with Senator Oscar Underwood (Ala.), Democratic floor leader, and one of the American delegates at the conference.

Secretary Hughes' Letter.

Senator Underwood was the chief speaker of the day in the Senate, urging ratification. In the course of his remarks he read the following letter which Secretary Hughes had written in answer to a note which had been made about the treaty:

I understand that in the course of debate in the Senate upon the four Power treaty questions have been raised with respect to its authorship. It seems to be implied that in some way the American delegates have been imposed upon, or that they were induced to accept some plan cunningly contrived by others and opposed to our interests. Apart from the reflections upon the competency of the American delegates, such insinuation betrays a very poor and erroneous conception of the work in connection with the conference no part of which—whether within or outside the conference meetings—was begun, prosecuted or concluded in intrigue. Nothing could be farther from the fact.

It is, of course, wholly inconsistent with the amenities of international intercourse, that the informal and confidential suggestions and conversations incident to negotiations should be stated, but the Senate may be assured that all disclosure of everything said or done in the course of the negotiations would reveal nothing derogatory to the part taken by any of the American delegates or involve any consideration or acceptance of any position not entirely consistent with the traditional policies of this Government.

It should be remembered that the four Power treaty dealt with a subject—the Anglo-Japanese alliance—which, as an agreement between two Powers competent to make and continue it, was not, and in the nature of things could not be, appropriately placed upon the conference agenda. Technically, it was a matter outside the conference, although the conference furnished an excellent opportunity for conversations regarding it.

While I cannot, of course, undertake to state what was proposed or suggested in confidence by any of the delegates, I think it entirely proper to say that the negotiations relating to the four Power treaty were conducted within limitations defined by the American Government. The views of this Government as to the importance of the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance had been communicated long before the conference met and it had also been clearly stated that this Government could enter into no alliance or make any commitment to the use of arms or which would impose any sort of obligation as to its decisions in future contingencies.

It must deal with any exigency according to its constitutional methods. In preparing for the conference, the American delegates reviewed the matter thoroughly and the entire course of the negotiations in connection with the four Power treaty was in accord with these principles, and, as I have said, within the limits which I have defined.

The treaty itself is very short and simple, and is perfectly clear. It requires no commentary. Its engagements are easily understood and no ingenuity in argument or hostile criticism can add to them or make them other or greater than the unequivocal language sets forth. There are no secret notes or understandings.

In view of this, the question of authorship is unimportant. It was signed by four Powers, whose delegates respectively adopted it, all having made various suggestions.

I may say, however, with respect to the general course of negotiations after assent had been given by Great Britain and Japan that France should be a party to the agreement. I prepared a draft

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